

The Chauvin Chronicle

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY NEWSPAPER CIRCULATING THROUGHOUT
ARTLAND, CHAUVIN, EDGERTON, RIBSTONE, MERTON, SIFTON, AND MANITOU LAKE

VOL. 10: NO. 468

CHAUVIN, ALBERTA WEDNESDAY, MAY 23rd., 1923.

\$2.00 per year, in advance

EDGERTON ECHOES

Congratulations, Bill. Some more honors to Edgerton, this time W. T. Hayes was the victor. About 10 days ago a typical hayseed sojourned to the city of Edmonton, just off the farm he had all the earmarks of a horny-handed son of the soil, but he had sinister motives for that trip just the same. Arrived at the city, he laid bare the plans to one of the accomplished accompanists of the city and was not received with open arms. To cut a long story short, Hayseed, Bill persisted, stepped onto the platform—a silvery-throated nightingale—sang his tenor solo and copped the Walker gold-medal from a class of 16 contestants. What more could a Hayseed do?

Our city fathers and others who happen out on the streets here, beware. See that traffic laws are strictly enforced and impedimenta removed from the streets; for when Herbert C. starts out—well he's just going to get there. We believe he needs a chaperone, or whatever you call it, for safety in his gas-bus.

L. D'Albertanson Jr. was in Edgerton last week in company with Ernie Keith. Len is a radio bug and we had the pleasure of introducing him to our local wizard who, we are sure was able to give Len some good tips. Len is just about ready to tap the ether, hence his visit.

Irvin Goede, another radio bug also accompanied them.

We believe Charlie is just a little jealous, judging by what he said re a new-comer to our city. Poorpoint should worry.

We are firmly resolved to cut out all nonsense in this column in the future.

Dr. Fred L. Buggins, Dentist, of Chauvin will be in Edgerton on Tuesday of each week, beginning May 22nd

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the home of Mrs. Joss last Saturday evening. It was in the form of a surprise party for Mrs. Joss who is leaving this district and a party of about 40 ladies took part in the doings. Some surprise party, Eh? In a few well chosen words Mrs. Scotty presented Mrs. Joss with some pyrex ware and a sum of money and wished her success in her new home. Mrs. Joss feelingly thanked the ladies for their cheer in pulling off a stunt like that and, of course after the usual tea fight everyone went home feeling, we suppose, that they had pulled off a good one. Mrs. Joss intends to visit relatives in Regina for the present and will leave about the 1st of the month. Mrs. Joss was always a very hard worker in anything the ladies undertook to do and the little send-off was well deserved.

This is the last 'Echo', but by no means the least. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Rogers, on Wednesday May 16th, a daughter; both are doing well. Heartiest congratulations, Charlie. No wonder that cheery smile will not come off.

A: "Did your wife miss you?"

B: "Yes, by a hair's breadth". The plate just grazed my ear."

J. R. LOVE M.L.A.

SPEAKS AT LENGTH IN BUDGET DEBATE

(Continued from Last Week.)

The fact that accommodation must be made for about eighty additional patients each year at the Ponoka Asylum is something we must consider very seriously when advocating for more drastic curtailments of expenditure. This recognized public duty in regard to health problems is a source of exceptional heavy expenditure, just when the people are least able to bear such a cost. This is a problem which demands the thoughtful attention of every member of the Legislature. To provide relief for the needy without encouraging idleness, to help without pauperizing and without unduly burdening the industrious are, I am sure, from the experience of this and the past administration, aims most difficult of attainment. I believe the best results along this line will be obtained by the joint action of provincial and local authorities along which line I believe the present administration is working. When the ex-provincial treasurer advocated getting back to a 1920 basis because our population has apparently not increased since then I wonder if he took into consideration the fact that the estimated cost for 1923 of maintaining the disabled soldiers, the mentally deficient and the insane alone amounts to approximately the expenditure of the entire Public Health Department in 1920.

Importance of Education.
Another duty of a provincial government is that of Education. Ever since the state decided on a compulsory system of School attendance, primary, and to a great extent secondary education, has been free. If I may be permitted I would like to quote from a report of a Royal Commission appointed two years ago by the Ontario Government to investigate educational problems.

"Education is not only intimately bound up with social and industrial reconstruction, but in a deep sense, is the most important and enduring side of post-war policy. Upon the extent to which a country develops and uses the innate abilities of its citizens, its future prosperity and permanence depend. The value of education to the nation has been realized afresh these later days. This value is so great that it is the obligation of the state to provide full educational facilities for all its people. Only so can the healthy existence and continued progress of the state be maintained.

History shows the tremendous power of education over the minds and souls of men. The changes of centuries can be affected in generations, and national outlook, ideals and activities can be profoundly altered. Education answers certain urgent human needs, loudly voiced in all civilized countries today. There is a world-wide demand for a wider distribution of wealth, for more leisure and increased interests, for more happiness in life, for more social community of spirit among all classes, for a further share in the power of management in both industry and government, local, national and international. The mental and moral atmosphere produced by the war has caused these needs to be more keenly felt by the great mass of the people, and has created conditions under which reforms can be effected rapidly. Education is the most valuable form of reserve wealth in meeting these requirements. It helps to secure the increased efficiency of management and labour, which increases output and makes possible shorter hours. It enables men to utilize more wisely the resources of science and to improve the organization of industry whereby a greater volume of wealth is produced for distribution. It is the best method of bringing men easily and closely together in a social community. It supplies the knowledge and the trained mind which enable men to take an effective part in helping to govern an industry, a town or a nation.

Education contains a physical, a mental and a moral area. It seeks to make the pupil strong in body, so that he may observe well, hear accurately, speak effectively and use

skillfully his hands, the most marvellous of all tools. It seeks to give him mental cultivation, so that he may have a disciplined mind, a ready command of intellectual resources, a power of application and concentration, a real love of knowledge, and a genuine delight in good literature. It seeks to create ideals and to develop character. Right education broadens, deepens and refines human life. It makes its possessors citizens of the world; it opens the gates of the past and the windows towards the future; it widens the horizons and fills lives with new interests and new pleasures.

Education is needed, not only to enable the individual to live the fullest, most interesting and happiest life possible, but also to discern what in life has to be done and what is the best way to do it. No satisfactory technical education can be given except to those who have already had or are receiving a good general education. Technical education gives the special knowledge and skill required for work. It enables a man to understand the various processes in his work. It stimulates him to use his brains and invent contrivances; it ought to make his work pleasurable and educative to himself. Education, applied to industry, commerce and the development of the natural resources of the country, promotes industrial efficiency, commercial growth and the increase of material wealth.

In addition to the higher things of the mind and soul, there are material and measureable rewards of education. Among all varieties of race, and amid varying conditions of climate, natural resources, geographical location, economic and social environment, in every case it can be demonstrated that an educated people produce much and amass wealth, while an uneducated people, under the same conditions, produce little and save less. Without educated brain and skilled hands, the fertile soil, the timbered land, water-powers and mineral deposits, must lie idle or be ignorantly squandered. National wealth and industry are directly related to education and must become more and more dependent upon it as civilization advances. The education of the individual is becoming an equally important factor in individual efficiency and success in the various departments of practical life. In a land of great natural resources like our own, education is indispensable to their conservation and use.

Democracy makes greater demands on the intelligence of its citizens than does any other form of government. Only a well-educated democracy can prove to the world its superiority. Democracy must win the key of knowledge before it can safely wield the sceptre of power. A sound and complete education is the best preservative of democratic institutions and the best remedy against anarchic and revolutionary movements. On all accounts, the case is made good for a system of education which concerns itself with all classes in the nation. To establish and maintain such a system the state must make generous financial provision. Schools are not a charity, but a paying institution and investment. Education is "the debt which maturity owes to youth." The wise state will seek to pay that debt with no niggard hand."

I realize that we must do all that is possible to curtail further public expenditures. Perhaps it is true that our population has not increased to any extent during the past few years but it still remains a fact that the school population of this province is increasing at the rate of about nine thousand per annum. In the natural course of events it takes several thousand dollars per year to take care of this annual increase. Just why the ex-provincial treasurer advocates a further reduction in educational expenditures I fail to understand. In looking through the records I find that the late government increased the expenditure for education very nearly a million dollars. (900,000.) in the two years 1920 and 1921. In looking over the estimates for this year I find that the estimated expenditure for the Department of Education is practically the same as it was two years ago, the year the new government took office. How anyone can ask for a better record of economy than that is more than I can understand.

Public Works Department.

I now come to another function of a government, namely, that of public Works. Here is apparently where the government has economized too much to suit the members of the past administration. Personally, there is no doubt in my mind, but that the people of this province would rather stand a reduction in road grants than a reduction in school grants. I believe that the Minister of Public Works should be congratulated for having cut down the income expenditure on Public Works, three hundred thousand dollars below the expenditure for 1921. While the press and members of the past administration have been talking a great deal about certain curtailments which only amount to a few hundred dollars, the government has actually made reductions of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and still there is an estimated debt of over a million dollars.

Agricultural Department.

The Minister of Agriculture has dealt very thoroughly with his department showing the numerous curtailments made in the services of that department. There is no need for me to go over the ground again. I merely wish to point out that the estimated income expenditure for the Department of Agriculture for this year is about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars below the actual income expenditure of 1921.

Telephone Expenditure.

In regard to the Telephone Department, it is interesting to note that the labor cost of installing rural telephones, during the years 1920, 1921, and 1922 was as follows:—

1920—labour costs \$168.00 per telephone.

1921—labour costs \$145.00 per telephone.

1922—labour costs \$73.00 per telephone.

The cost per telephone, including material, for the same years was as follows:—

1920—\$425.00 per telephone.

1921—\$376.00 per telephone.

1922—\$247.00 per telephone.

The amounts spent on telephone construction during the same years and the estimated expenditure for the year 1923 are as follows:—

1920—\$4,475,706.09.

1921—\$4,129,234.49.

1922—\$1,188,128.07.

1923—\$676,871.93.

If the past administration had economized in the last two years of its regime we could have installed very nearly twice as many telephones for the same money during the past two years. Although the cost of constructing telephones this year is about half the cost in 1920, it is absolutely necessary to call a halt until the province is in a better financial condition.

The Provincial Debt.

I now wish to turn to the question of the provincial debt. The ex-provincial treasurer spent much of his time on this important and serious question, but he failed to carry it far enough. It is true, that the provincial debt at the end of the year 1920 stood at about forty two million dollars, but I have yet to hear any member of this legislature prove that the present government was responsible for increasing the total bonded debt of this province, seventeen million dollars in 1921. As I look through the records of this province, I find nothing but one continuous increase of expenditure year after year. So rapid has been this increase, that during the last year the late government held office, namely 1921, the total income expenditure was increased 28 percent over the total income expenditure for the previous year.

Surely the past administration could not help but realize that the time for retrenchment had long been past due. The signs of 1918 and 1919 pointed out the dangers ahead. Yet the government of the day continued its program of lavish and increasing expenditures.

The following amounts are the total capital and income expenditures, including telephones, for the years 1921 and 1922 and the estimated amount for 1923:—

1921—\$29,139,286.81.

1922—\$22,900,083.01.

1923—\$18,420,247.03.

The above amounts exclude the moneys spent in the redemption of Savings Bonds.

(Continued on page six)

DEATH & FUNERAL

OF Mr. J. H. BYFORD

It is with deep regret that we chronicle the death and funeral of Mr. J. H. Byford, aged 25.

The deceased was a brother of Mrs. J. Tooth and Mrs. E. B. Lang. He emigrated to Canada in 1915 from Bury-St.-Edmonds, England.

He served overseas, enlisting in the Machine Gun Division in 1917.

The deceased who had been in the employ of Dr. Folkins for some months past, was on May 16th returning from taking horses to pasture, when the horse which he was riding stumbled, throwing him to the ground and rendering him unconscious. Donald Folkins who was with him, called for assistance, and he was taken to the doctors house, where he died a few hours afterwards without having regained consciousness.

The funeral took place on Friday, May 18th. The service was conducted in the Westminster church by Rev. Millar and Mr. Hann; Mrs. McNutt acting as organist. The hymn sung at the service being "On the Resurrection Morning."

W. J. Cubitt, C. J. Smith, A. Tuoy, A. Hiron, R. A. Stevens and J. A. Murray; members of the Chauvin G.W.V.A. (in uniform) performed the office of pall bearers, the coffin being draped with the Union Jack.

Tributes of flowers, which included a wreath from the G.W.V.A.; a spray from Dr. Folkins and Family, and a wreath from Mrs. Hass and Family were laid on the coffin.

The esteem in which the deceased was held was evidenced by the great number attending the service, the church being filled to overflowing, several having to stand on the porch while the service was being conducted. A large number also attended at the cemetery to pay their last tribute of respect while the remains were laid to rest.

Card of Thanks

We wish to express thanks to our many friends for kindness and sympathy in our bereavement in the loss of our brother.

MR. & MRS. J. TOOTH,
MR. & MRS. E. B. LANG

Card of Thanks

We wish to thank our many friends for sympathy and help in our sad bereavement of the loss of wife and mother; also for floral tributes.

MR. G. SNELL & FAMILY

Ribstone Ladies Aux

An Ice Cream Social will be held by the Ladies Auxiliary on the evening of June the 4th at the home of Mrs. George Burton. All kinds of games will be played out of doors. Everyone welcome. Come and have a good time.

Chauvin Rifle Club

The first shoot of the Chauvin Civilian Rifle Club will be held at the range on May 24th. All interested are asked to meet at the range on that date. This will be the first shoot of the Dominion Competition.

Though you're sure, before you chide, always hear the other side.

LOCAL NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Robinson, who have been visiting in the Prosperity district, returned home on Monday.

Some fifteen members of the Westminster Ladies Auxiliary formed themselves into a working party last Thursday afternoon. They had a very busy time thoroughly cleaning the inside of the church and the windows. They also kalsomined the basement.

The Chauvin Trail Rangers had a good time Thursday evening. The chief item being a three mile hare and hounds run, after which they had some physical training.

The wheat fields have withstood the hard night frosts in a splendid manner.

CHURCH NOTICES

RIBSTONE FIELD

SUNDAYS, MAY 13th & 27th

1 a.m., Green Glade

3 p.m., Sulphur Springs

7.30 p.m., La Pearl

SUNDAYS, MAY 6th & 20th

11 a.m., Bloomington Valley

3 p.m., Prospect Valley

7.30 p.m., Ribstone

All cordially Welcomed

Preacher .. Rev. William Mitchelson

EGLISE DU SACRE COEUR
CHAUVIN

Basse Masse 8.30 a.m.

Grande Masse 10.30 a.m.

Rev. Pere Huet Curat

CHAUVIN FIELD

SUNDAYS, MAY 6th & 20th

11 a.m., Chauvin Sunday School

11 a.m., Prosperity

3 p.m., Airlie

7.30 p.m., Chauvin

SUNDAYS, MAY 13th & 27th

11 a.m., Chauvin Sunday School

3 p.m., Killarney

7.30 p.m., Chauvin

L D S SERVICES
RIBSTONE
SUNDAY

Sunday School 1 p.m.

Preaching Service 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY

Social Service 7.30 p.m.

Most delicious bread is made by J. P. Fisher Chauvin. If you have not already sampled this bread you are invited to do so. It does not pay to bake your own when you can buy this bread so cheaply.

PROFESSIONAL
CARDS

J. A. Mackenzie LL.B. L. C. Cox, Ph.D.

MAC KENZIE & COX

Barristers. Solicitors, Notaries

Post Office Building

CHAUVIN

SMITH & FLEMING

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS

NOTARIES PUBLIC

Phone 62

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UNITY SASKATCHEWAN

Dr. R. L. St JEAN, M.V.

VETERINARY SURGEON

(Graduate, Laval University)

Specialty:—Castrations Upstanding

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CHAUVIN. ALBERTA

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Consultation hours: 1 to 4 p.m.

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MAIN STREET

CHAUVIN. ALBERTA

H. V. Fieldhouse, K.C.

H. V. FIELDHOUSE, K.C.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS

NOTARIES

Offices: Chauvin, Irma & Wainwright

Chauvin Office: Tom H. Saul Building

OUR LITTLE ADS DO BIG WORK

Mr. F. Stevens has been busy levelling around the War Memorial. Spade work like that indicates a fine civic spirit.

GRASSHOPPER WAR TO

OPEN VERY SOON

Provincial government officials are making all preparations to complete the war of extermination on grasshoppers if possible and department of agriculture officials are making the field appointments for various districts.

Poison bait is being prepared and sent out to localities where it is anticipated it will be required. The cost of the material will be shared between the municipal districts and the government, the municipalities assessing the farmers who make the purchase of bait.

ALBERTA HOGS ARE

HEALTHIEST IN CANADA

Alberta was the only province in the whole dominion which did not have an outbreak of hog cholera during the year ended March 31, 1922., as shown by the annual report of the veterinary director general. There were two animals slaughtered for examination and three pens under suspicion, but they all came through with a clean bill.

In the whole dominion there were 24 outbreaks involving 1,741 hogs, of which 399 hogs were slaughtered, compensation of \$5,466 being paid.

SHOE SIGNS

Every country has its own special queer beliefs and superstitions; but there is one object—the shoe—which for some reason or other, has gathered to itself an intrnalnoie ed to itself an international symbol-signs."

In Scotland, should a lassie drop her new shoes before they have been worn, she firmly believes that they will bring her trouble. To escape that, the shoes are sometimes burnt, and sometimes buried.

In Germany, should a mother lose the heel of one of her shoes, she takes it to be a sign that one of her children will die before the year is out.

In England the belief is centuries old that to put new shoes on a shelf higher than one's head is a sure harbinger of misfortune. If, accidentally the right shoe is put on the left foot, good luck is assured; and, of course, we all know that it is simply asking for trouble if we clean new shoes before wearing them, or place a pair of boots or shoes on a table.

In Spain a pair of old shoes are always kept in the house—for luck.

The Arab always puts his sandals side by side, quite straight. Dire misfortune would follow, if for haste or forgetfulness, the toes pointed away from each other.

In Russia, it is a sign that an enemy is working against you should shoes, when flung down, land with the toe of one on the top of the other.

In Norway, if a maid desires to get married, she gets a married woman—preferably a mother of seven children—to tie the laces of new shoes for the first time. Linked to that there is the belief that if a young maid's shoe laces persist in coming untied, some young man is in love with her.

In Ireland it is deemed most unlucky to put children's shoes by themselves. A grown-up pair must alstairs.

Best known of all is the old custom of throwing an old shoe after the young couple at a wedding.

Finally, for luck in love, put your left shoe on first. That's the Belgian way be with them. Nor must new shoes be walked down the stairs of a house before they have been up the "shoe sign."

The woman who builds castles in the air doesn't have to worry about house-cleaning.

A man's memory serves him well when it enables him to forget the things he doesn't care to remember.

Many a man leaves the latchstring oue after barring the door from the inside.

Stephens' Dealers

Save the surface and you save all - Paint to Wood

A. E. SCOTT

Chauvin,

Alberta

Carpenter & Dell

Ribstone,

Alberta

Morrow & Clendenan

Edgerton,

Alberta

EAT FISHER'S CHAUVIN BREAD

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ARTLAND SPECIALS

THE FOLLOWING PRICES FOR CASH ONLY

BURN'S PURE LARD	5 lbs for	\$1.25
PURE JAM (Any Flavor)	4 lb pail for	1.10
ROLLED OATS	20 lbs for	.95
FELS NAPTHA SOAP ...	10 bar carton for	.95
McDONALD'S TOBACCO	5 plugs for	.90
McDonald's CUT TRIER Tobacco	1-2 lb tin for	.75
ORINOCO, OLD CHUM, or REPEATER		
Tobacco	1-2 tin for	.88
RICE, or WHITE BEANS	6 lbs for	.50
SUNLIGHT SOAP,	4 bar cartoon for	.25
LUX per package 12c: MACK'S NO RUB	5 for	.25

OUR NEW SPRING

Ginghams, Galateas, Prints

HAVE ARRIVED—AND REAL BARGAINS TOO.

SEE OUR NEW SPRING LINE OF

Boots & Shoes

BEFORE BUYING—IT WILL PAY YOU TO DO SO.

O. ROBINSON MERRITT

ARTLAND

SASKATCHEWAN

TREES AND POTATOES

How shelter-belts can increase potato yields on the prairies was well illustrated by an experiment recently carried on at the Experimental Farm at Scott Saskatchewan. In 1920 Gold Coin potatoes in the open field yielded at the rate of 166 bushels per acre, while within the shelter-belt the yield was at the rate of 479 bushels per acre. The following year that variety yielded at the rate of 249 bushels in the open field and 761 bushels inside the shelter belt. Another variety, the Everitt, in 1920 gave 121 bushels per acre in the field and 413 bushels inside the shelter belt, and in the following year the yields were 156 and 576 bushels respectively.

In Norway and Finland forest fire insurance is in successful operation. The Norwegian company charges a premium of five to fifteen cents per \$100 worth of insurance, and the Fin-

nish company ten to twenty cents per \$100 worth of insurance. Both are conducted on the mutual principle. The reason that this class of insurance can be written in these countries and not in Canada is because enlightened public opinion has, in Norway and Finland, enabled the forest authorities to establish adequate fire protection where as Canadians are not yet sufficiently alive to its importance and necessity.

The idea has been developed in this country that whatever has been done in the guise of clearing land for new settlers was, and is, excusable. This idea, together with general carelessness and lack of interest in the public property, has resulted in the destruction of an incalculable quantity of timber through fires started from brush-burning and land clearing.

INVESTIGATE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

A thorough investigation of the question of co-operative marketing in all its phases will be undertaken by a sub-committee of the Alberta cabinet, including Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Attorney General; Hon. Geo. Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture and Hon. R. B. Reid, Minister of Health. A large amount of material has already been collected on the subject. It is proposed to study the results of the various co-operative systems at present in existence.

A lady who was thinking of buying an automobile asked the agent to show her the carburetor, the differential, the transmission, and everything else. Then she said, "Now, are you sure you've shown me all the things I ought to know about?" "Why yes, madam, I think so," replied the agent. "Well, then, where is the depreciation? I am told that is one of the most important things to know about when you are getting a car."

THE MAPLE HOLLOW MYSTERY

"When we get our farm," was the oft repeated formula that started Mary and John Goodwin upon many delightful day dream. It was like the magic "once upon a time" that introduced childish lovers of fairy tales to the most delightful adventures and realms and fairy folk. Not exactly like it, either; for the fairy tale told of wonders past and understood even by fascinated child hearers to be make-believe; while John and Mary's "When we get our farm" looked forward hope fully to a realization of the day dream.

Both had been raised on farms. Circumstances had sent them both to town to find success. There they had found each other, lonely and both homesick for the country, as they confessed to each other on their wedding trip. That homesickness for the country vanished before a new hope of getting back to the soil together, some day.

John was doing fairly well as salesman for a farm machinery firm. Mary and he saved every possible cent toward buying a farm, even if it had to be a wee little farm, the first minute they dared to think they could afford it. So things went, the small fund growing slowly but surely, when—

"Mary" said John, coming home one night with a new spring in his step and a boyishly eager look in his eyes Mary, do you think you could go with me next week to look for our farm?

Mary laughed at the joke, and then John caught her in his arms and told her the news in one breathless outburst.

"I never even saw the old fellow than a dozen times. But it seems he kept pretty close track of his only great nephew, and now he's left me all his money—if I'll invest it in a farm, and all that goes with one and go live on it and make farming my business. He believed men should live close to nature to be truly useful and happy. If I didn't care to do as he wished, the money went to a home for something—crippled potato bugs, I think Gee, Mary! Do they get a home out of it, or do we?" It was some time before Mary's answer was quite clear it was so tangled up with laughter and tears of joy.

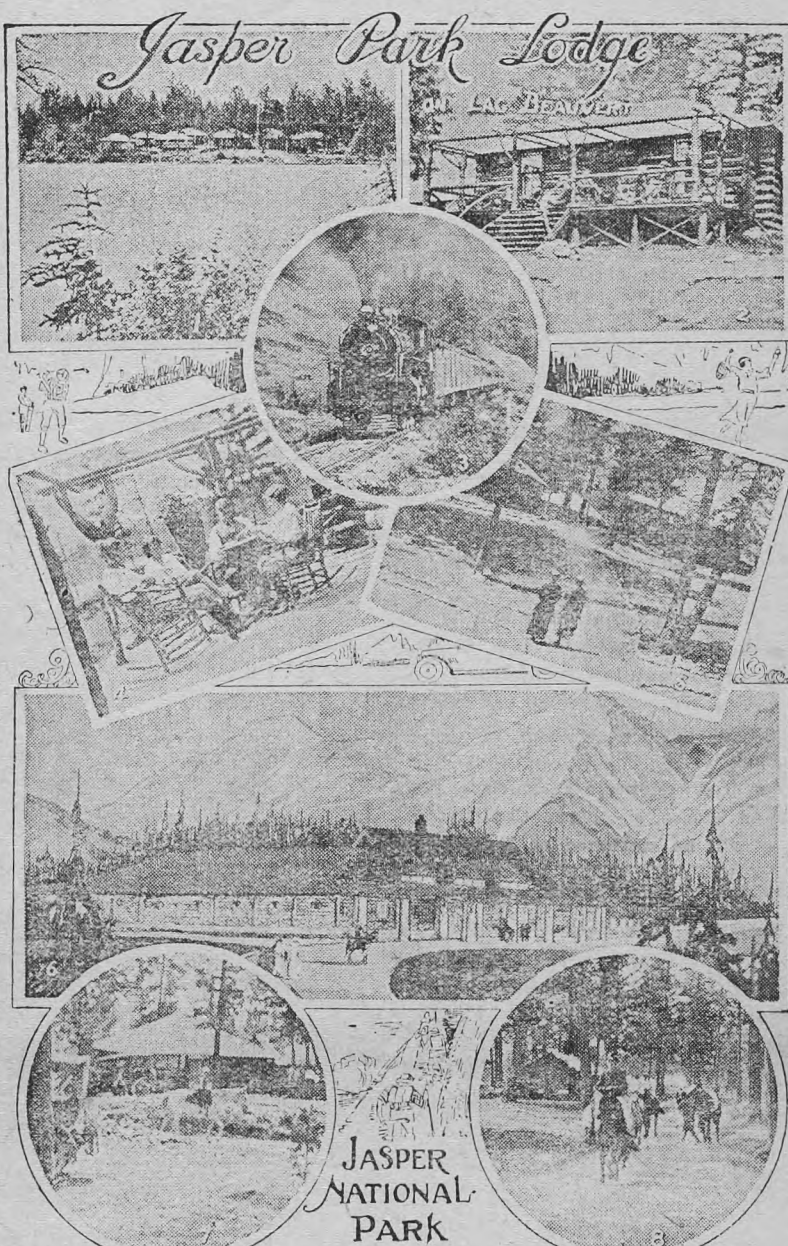
"The old dear! I only wish he'd let us have our farm while he was living so he could have come and enjoyed it with us," was her first, tender hearted thought for the benefactor she had never seen.

John's vacation fortunately began the next week. They planned to spend it all, if necessary, in farm hunting. John found a brisk real estate agent who handled a good bit of farm property and the fun began.

Of course they struck a lot of false trails and followed them out before they came upon the one that led straight to the spot where the day dream was to come true. "This place is called Maple Hollow," the agent announced, stopping his big roadster in front of the house. "You can see at a glance what a crazy little home it is, set down there in the midst of those fine maples. The farm runs all the way up that long slope ahead, and takes in a fine level tract beyond. It's a fine big farm, in spite of the small house. We'll just run on up there for a look over, and then come back and go through the house and barn."

The land lay as he had said; a splen-

(Continued on Page Seven)



GROUP OF BUNGALOWS ON SHORE OF LAC BEAUVERT
CURIO AND LOUNGE BUILDING
CONTINENTAL LIMITED CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
ON VERANDA OF CURIO AND LOUNGE BUILDING
AMONG THE BUNGALOWS
MAIN LODGE
MORNING EXERCISE
OFF TO THE MOUNTAINS

Increased Accommodation At Jasper Park Lodge

Open this season June 1 to Sept. 30.
Many Reservations made. Alberta
and B.C. Press Associations meet
ther in June

Jasper Park Lodge, the hostelry which the Canadian National Railways has created in an Alpine setting in the heart of Jasper National Park, will be open for the reception of guests this season June 1st to September 30th. Many reservations have been made at this early date, among which are the Alberta and British Columbia Press Associations, which will hold their 1923 joint convention at the Lodge June 7th, 8th, and 9th.

Last year the Canadian National Railways inaugurated a series of Lodges, three miles from Jasper Station, which proved so popular to visitors to Jasper National Park that increased accommodation for 1923 became imperative. The enlarged capacity provides for 250 guests and includes a Main Lodge, containing a large lounge, dining-room and ball room, billiard room, barber shop, shower baths, ten bedrooms, all connected with private bath, and all modern conveniences. A wide verandah encircles the lounge and dining-room, commanding a panoramic view of Lac Beauvert and its magnificent Alpine surroundings; eighteen four-room lodges, containing two rooms with two single beds each, two rooms with double bed each, sitting room and bath room; three two-suite lodges, each suite comprising bed-sitting room, dressing room, bathroom and

sleeping porch; two twelve-room buildings containing twelve single rooms with one single bed each; bathrooms and toilet accommodation. All the lodges are of log construction with verandahs, rustic and harmonious, fittingly furnished and electric lighted and steam heated, each bedroom being supplied with running hot and cold water.

Jasper, the station at which tourists detrain, is charmingly situated on a plateau at the base of Pyramid Mountain and close to where the Miette River forms its junction with the Athabasca. As a convenient centre from which tourists may embark upon motor, horseback or hiking trips to various points of interest within or beyond the confines of Jasper National Park, the Lodge occupies an ideal situation. The Park's main artery—an excellent motor road—lies at the very door of the Lodge, where motors, sure-footed packhorses and experienced guides are always available for the conducting of tourists to points of interest—either near at hand or distant. Outfits and guides are also here procurable for those desiring to embark on big game hunting ventures beyond the confines of the Park. Riding is the most popular pastime, while for those who enjoy boating and canoeing, facilities for indulging in either pastime on Lac Lac Beauvert are provided. A golf course is under construction, and it is expected will be playable during a portion of the season. Tennis courts will also be available for the use of guests.

Guests will have the advantage of Canadian National Telegraph and Ex-

(Continued on page four)

FOR SALE

23 HEAD OF HORSES

12 at Mr. H. HASSELS
2 at A. C. FENTON'S
1 at I. NEIL'S
8 at MANITOU
RESERVE PASTURE

Any of the above horses can be bought for \$75.00 per head.

TERMS: One half cash, Balance secured by lien notes payable December 1st 1923.

Payment may be made and notes signed at the office of MacKenzie & Cox, Chauvin.

A. W. ROBINSON



TRANSIENT ADVERTISING
Transient Advertisements per inch, per issue .45
(Transient are those which appear 4 issues or less)

YEARLY CONTRACT
6 inches, or under per inch, per issue .35
Over 6 inches, under 12 inches per inch, per issue .30
Over 12 inches per inch, per issue .25
(No advertising under .25c per inch)
(Rates of shorter term contracts on application)

READING NOTICES
(Reading Notices for all events for which admission is charged will also cost 10c per line)
All Reading Notices per count line .10

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
25 Words or less per insertion .50
Over 25 Words per word, per insertion .02

PROFESSIONAL CARDS
1 inch or under per issue .40
Over 1 inch to 2 inches per issue .70

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Transient Rate of 45c per inch plus .20c extra on account of tabular composition

LEGAL ADVERTISING
First Insertion per line .12
Each Subsequent Insertion per line .08

Increased Accommodation At Jasper Park Lodge

(Continued from page Three)
press facilities and daily mail service.

A resident photographer will be attached to the staff and a curio shop with news-stand is also included. An orchestra will be provided for dancing. Picnic parties can arrange for basket lunches.

For convenience of tourists from United States, a Canada Customs Officer will be stationed at Jasper during the season to facilitate the clearance of tourists' baggage, etc., from United States points.

THE JOY OF PAINTING

Everybody stops to watch a painter, whether he is reproducing a landscape on canvas or slapping good paint on a barn door. Everybody wants to hold the brush. It looks so easy.

The millionaire pays a hundred thousand for a masterpiece, while Jones paints the children's playhouse and the joy of the kiddies is worth a

hundred thousand to Jones.

Tom Sawyer had to paint a fence instead of going fishing. He made the job so pleasant that—well, you know the story.

What is more suggestive than the sweep of the "Save the Surface" brush? It's lifelike. You can feel it in your fingers, and you can't help wanting to save your property with it.

While we have no intimation of an official "paint up" week in Chauvin we are glad to see that most of our citizens are carrying out the idea anyway.

Dust and grime are said to be responsible for more than 50 per cent of the wear and tear of clothing and housefurnishings. The periodic clean-up is justified if for no other reason than to avoid this wear.

It has also been estimated that paint varnish and general renovation will increase the value of a property as much as 20 per cent. A lesson may be learned from secondhand car dealers, who put every car into the paint shop before they put it on display. They wouldn't do it if they were not repaid by the higher price secured for the car.

In addition to the joy you get from good painting, it pays.

Paintlessness means shiftlessness.

L. D. S. DISTRICT CONFERENCE JUNE 22nd TO JUNE 24th

A District Conference will be held in Saints Church, Ribstone from June 22nd to June 24th.

Morning prayer services. Stirring sermons by experienced missionaries. Good music. Free entertainment on the evening of June 22nd. For further information look for notice in next issue.

Many a young wife is discovering that truth is not only stranger than fiction—but rarer.

Letters To The Editor

Ribstone, May 22, 1923
A CARD TO COUNTERACT A
FALSE REPORT

To the Editor,

Sir:

It has got abroad that the Knox church, Ribstone is strictly a Presbyterian church.

"The Presbyterian Board Toronto very kindly loaned a certain amount of money to build the church."

The Presbyterian Board holds the title deeds in their possession.

It is the desire of the Knox church board to broadcast that the Knox church is a Union Church. We invite every person to attend the services and Sunday school.

J. F. HEASMAN, Secretary

THE RHYME OF THE GOLFER

Let some brave bard who plays the ancient game

Tell but one hole of play and use for rhymes,

The clubs within the bag, each by its name,

Then add golf's nomenclature to its crimes.

The ball is teed, our hero takes his stance;

He swings aloft his tried and trusty driver.

Stuck for a rhyme? He sees his only chance

And yells "Bill Smith, I'll play you for a fiver."

The drive, alas, has landed in a rut,

A nibbick now, applied with skill and vigor

Would yield results, but there's the rhyme—tut, tut—

He'll have to use that good old lofted jigger.

A perfect lie, an easy mashie pitch

Would put him on, yet rhymes are far to seek

That mate with mashie, so there seems a hitch,

There's nothing for it but to use the cleek.

Ah! now, it's easy, there he's on the green,

The rest will slide as smooth as melted butter.

Unlike some players that we all have seen,

He sinks the ball and does it with a putter.

It's really simple, if you care to think,

There's no obstacle, we spoke too soon—

A one shot hole and quicker than a wink.

A hole in one! The club, of course a spoon.

Dr. F. L. BUGGINS, DENTIST

Office: In the Killarney Hotel
CHAUVIN

Visits Edgerton Tuesday of each week

Big X Stampede

HELD AT THE BATTLE RIVER
BRIDGE

12 mi. North & 3 mi. East of Edgerton

Bucking Horses, Saddle & Surcingle
Bucking Steers, Surcingle and Saddle

Cowboys Stake Race
Chaps an dSpurs Race

One Mile Relay Race
Running Buggy Race

Free For All Half Mile Race
14 1-2 and under Pony Race

Free For All Ladies Race
Girs 14 1-2 and under Pony Race

For Entrance fee see posters
Refreshments will be served on grounds

WED. MAY, 30th

For further particulars apply to:
Russ Greenwood, -X Stampede
Promoter, Paradise Valley, Alta.

TWO REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE

TWO AND FIVE YEARS OLD

FAIRFAX BREEDING

PRICED TO SELL

INSPECTION INVITED

S. R. Swindell, Artland

CLASSIFIED

FOR SALE: AT SALT LAKE
Pyramid Tent 14x14. 5 foot wall, 12
oz. duck complete with floor, frame
and pole. \$55.00 cash. C. G. For-
ryan.

FOR SALE: GOOD KITCHEN
Range, also large heater, both practically new. Apply H. N. Freeman.
Chauvin. 71p

FOR SALE:---A GOOD THRIFTY
bunch of early Spring Pigs, 3 months
old, G. Silk, Oxville, Alta.

FOR SALE:-- ONE No. 11, 20 run
Massey Harris Shoe Drill, good as new
Cheap. For full particulars apply at
Office of Imperial Lumber Co., Chau-
vin, Alberta.

FOR SALE: PURE BRED & GRADE
Berkshire pigs 5 weeks and younger.
Kitchener seed wheat, cleaned.
H. G. Folkins & Son, Chauvin 69p

FOR SALE: TURKEY CHICKS 35c
each; first hatch May 26th. Plymouth
Rock chicks. 12 for \$1. Mother hen
can follow for 65c. Mrs. Windum,
Chauvin P.O. 69p

STRAYED ONTO MY: PREMISES
Bay Colt about 4 years old, appears
to be branded M above W (indistinct)
Owner will please call and get same
and pay expenses Lt. Col. Rodden,
30-43-1-w4th Chauvin P.O.

LOST: BAY HORSE WHITE FACE,
little lame on front feet, weight 1400
or 1500 lbs. branded on left shoulder
with EK oved bar. Five dollars
reward for information leading to re-
covery; \$10 reward for delivery of
horse. Jeff Swan, 35-44-1 Chauvin
Post Office.

WANTED TO PASTURE FOR THE
summer: 100 head of Cattle or Horses
at \$3.00 per head for the season.
William Enders, 22-45-28-w3. Ridge-
clough, Alberta 478p

WANTED TO PURCHASE: SEED
Potatoes: Early Ohio; Northern Rose;
or Early Six-weeks preferred. Wil-
liam Cargill, Chauvin

FOR SALE: PURE ABUNDANCE
Seed Oats 50c per bushel. W. B.
Gordon, Phone 1308 Oxville; Ridge-
clough P.O.

FOR SALE: CLEANED SEED OATS
50c. per bushel; cleaned seed barley.
60c. per bushel. Irving Neil, Chau-
vin P.O. 466p

LOST: ONE DARK BAY MARE
Colt, coming four years, little white
on hind foot. branded on right jaw
ward for recovery. T. Smith, Chauvin
half circle over reverse S. \$5.00 re-

FOR SALE: 1 20-RUN SHOE DRILL
nearly new. Also 1 5-horse all steel
tandem hitch. A. Price, Chauvin.

FOR SALE OR RENT: A FARM IN
town; N.E. ¼ 17-43-2-4. Apply L.
F. Tuckwell, General Delivery, Cal-
gary, Alberta.

FOR SALE: MAMMOTH BRONZE
turkey eggs of 1st prize tom weighs
40 lbs. 35 cents each; also eggs of 2nd
prize tom weighs 35 lbs. 25 cents each
Mrs. A. S. MacSporran, Chauvin
P.O. 26-43-2. 264p

FOR SALE: ONE BUNCH OF PIGS
6 weeks old, \$4.00 each; also one
bunch of young pigs \$3.50 each. P.
Manson, Chauvin P.O.; S½ 24-43-1.

FOR SALE: PASTURE QUARTER
section, good water and shelter also
some household effects. Mrs. Clara
Carleil, Chauvin P.O.; Phone 902

Ship your Cream to SWIFTS and get MORE MONEY

WHY WE CAN PAY YOU MORE

We have eliminated all Middlemen—no agents, no travellers, no boosters. They used to cost us an average of 2c per pound butterfat. WE PAY YOU THIS EXTRA MONEY. Patronize the firm which is looking after your interests in the most practical way, and ship us your next can of cream.

SWIFT-CANADIAN CREAMERIES
Edmonton, Alberta

SUMMER EXCURSION FARES

PACIFIC COAST

THROUGH CANADIAN ROCKIES
—A FEW DAYS AT JASPER
PARK LODGE (OPEN JUNE 1
TO SEPT 30) IN JASPER NA-
TIONAL PARK—MT. ROBSON
PARK—MAGNIFICENT OCEAN
VOYAGE BETWEEN VANCOU-
VER AND PRINCE RUPERT

ROUND TRIP TICKETS

On Sale Daily to Sept. 30.

Final Return Oct. 31

— ASK THE —
LOCAL AGENT FOR
FULL INFORMATION
AS TO FARES, RE-
SERVATIONS, ETC.,
— OR WRITE —

EASTERN CANADA

ALL RAIL AND LAKE AND RAIL
CHOICE OF ROUTES—SEE TO-
RONTO—THE THOUSAND IS-
LANDS—QUAINT OLD QUEBEC
—SAIL DOWN THE ST. LAW-
RENCE—THE MARITIME PRO-
VINCES IN SUMMER

W. J. UQUINLAN, Dist. Pass. Agt
WINNIPEG, Man.

W. STAPLETON, Dist. Pass. Agt.
SASKATOON, Sask

J. MADILL, Dist. Pass. Agt
EDMONTON, Alta.

SUPERIOR SERVICE
COAST TO COAST

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

DIRECT LINE
FAST TIME

LOCAL NOTES

Two of our warm-blooded citizens opened the bathing season in Salt Lake last Sunday.

If you are troubled with eye strain headaches, difficulty to read or sew in lamp light; consult
C. C. McKechnie,
Graduate Optician.

The man who has no tact always brags about his frankness.



CHAUVIN, Mon. May 28
EDGERTON, Tue. May 29

EARLY CLOSING

We the undersigned do hereby agree to close our business premises on Wednesday afternoon at 12.30; commencing May 30th and continuing until August 15th. Both dates inclusive:

C. G. Forryan; T. H. Saul; Chauvin Mercantile Limited; J. L. Roy, Manager; J. A. Montjoy; C. C. McKechnie; Frank Fahner; H. N. Freeman; J. A. Stevens; Wm. Cahill; J. P. Fisher; A. E. Scott; Parcels & Foxwell; L. Borregard; Bank of Montreal.

School Inspector Nelson has been visiting a number of the local schools during the past week.

Sergeant J. R. McGlasson, of Lord Strathcona's Horse, is spending a few weeks in Chauvin, in connection with the school for non-commissioned officers of the local squadron of the 19th Alberta Dragoons.

Mrs. T. H. Smith left for Saskatoon last week to attend the graduation of nurses at the City Hospital which took place on the 18th of May. Her daughter Miss Ethel Smith was one of those to graduate., and we extend to her congratulations. Miss Smith is we believe the first nurse from Chauvin who has graduated.

Mrs. Smith returned home Monday, accompanied by her daughters, Miss Ethel and Miss Dorothy Smith who are now enjoying a well earned vacation.

Mr. L. B. Nicholson returned Wednesday from a short trip to Edmonton.

The scandal bird is usually a member of the lyre family.

NOTES FROM THE NORTH EAST

The next meeting of the Fram G. G. A. will be held on Saturday June 2nd when the different committees will be selected for the annual picnic which is to be held on Friday June 22nd on the Battle River Athletic grounds, one and a half miles from the Meridian Bridge.

Mr. Fleming a director of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. was in the district a few days ago; the result will be a meeting, to be held in Cliffe School on Saturday evening June 9th at 8 o'clock to discuss the erection of an elevator on the new railroad at Marsden.

Talking of elevators; the Northern Elevator Co. has closed down at Artland, which we are sorry to learn will throw Mr. A. C. Rose out of employment for the time being, but we hope to see him back again soon.

We regret that Mr. K. W. Coe has been sick during the past week, and hope that he will have regained his usual good health by now.

We are sorry to learn that M. McCauley is at present in Edmonton Hospital undergoing an operation. His friends wish him a speedy recovery.

Pure Strawberry Jam at Saker's Price—95c. None better. Why pay more?

Fram G.G.A.

The usual meeting was held on Saturday evening last. In the absence of the President Mr. P. N. Powers occupied the chair.

The business was speedily cleared up in order to give Mr. Bradley plenty of time for his address. Mr. Bradley, who said it was his first attempt at public speaking certainly made a brave start and spoke on various phases of Municipal matters; touching particularly on the school and hospital question. At the conclusion he was warmly thanked. A light lunch handed round by the ladies closed a very successful evening.

AMUSEMENT TAX RECEIPTS

There was an increase of about \$2,900 in the receipts of the motion picture branch of the government in 1922 over 1921, according to the annual report of Howard Douglas, in charge of that Branch. For the first four months of 1923 a considerable increase in receipts over the same months of last year is noticed. The receipts in 1922 in this branch totalled \$206,623.61. The receipts from the amusement tax alone amounted to \$183,933.61. The total number of admissions to theatres and entertainments, hockey matches, etc., during the year in the province was 5,571,179, or an average daily of 17,856.

The censors of motion pictures condemned 41 features totalling 196 reels during the year. The classification under which these were condemned was as follows: Immoral 13, Lawlessness and murder 8, Gruesome 1, Vulgar 8, Suggestive 8, Travesty on religion 3. There were also 419 eliminations made in other films. During the year there was only one appeal from the censor board, and its decision was sustained. There were 20 convictions during the year, with a total of \$403 in fines.

BIG STAMPEDE AT BATTLE RIVER

WED. MAY 30

See Posters

Summer Necessities

SCREE DOORS, 2-8 x 6-8	each	3.25
SCREEN WIRE CLOTH,	per sq. ft.	.04
FLY SWATTERS	each	.10
MARSWELLS OIL STOVES, 3 burners		25.00
ROYAL GASOLINE IRON		6.00
HOUSE PAINTS	per gallon	4.25
WHITE LEAD, Pure	25 lbs.	1.00
FLOOR PAINTS	per qt.	1.00
SCREEN DOOR SPRINGS	each	.10
DAISY TEA KETTLES, Aluminum		1.25

ELECTRO GAS -- The best by every test
SUNOCO OIL -- In six weights for every purpose.

J. A. Montjoy

CHAUVIN ALBERTA

Cottons, Prints, Gingham

We have just received a shipment of new cotton goods, and haberdashery which we invite you to call in and inspect. The items listed below are a few of the articles in this shipment.

GINGHAMS, in fancy checks and plaids, 36 inches wide at per yard .30; .35; .40; and .50

PRINTS in a variety of choice designs in light and dark colors 3 yards for 1.00

WHITE CAMBRIC 36 inches wide per yard .30

TUBULAR PILLOW COTTON, per yard .45

WHITE SHEETING, fine quality at per yard .75

WHITE COTTON, Superfine, soft finish per yd .30

BLACK DEMIN, for hard wear, per yard .50

EMBROIDERY LINEN, double width, per yard .65

COATS CROCHET COTTON, per ball .15

BASE BALL CAPS, with gfeen celluloid peaks .50

Chauvin Mercantile Ltd.

J. L. ROY, Manageress Chauvin, Alberta

Sakers

Groceries Confectionery
Fruits Vegetables

ONE PRICE TO ALL—THE LOWEST
ONE QUALITY—THE BEST

E. C. D. ICE CREAM

Saker's Next Bank

Chauvin Phone 31

Artland Sewing Club

The usual fortnightly meeting took place on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. F. Gordon, Mrs. J. Hilker presiding. It was arranged to hold a sale of work and home cooking, in Artland on Saturday afternoon June 23rd, particulars of which will be announced later.

The next meeting of the club will be held at the home of Mrs. A. McRae on Wednesday afternoon, May 30th at two o'clock sharp.

Enjoy Home Cooking When In Chauvin

For good meals, well cooked, you can do no better than try some of Mrs Lundberg's home cooking. Meals served at all hours. Moderate prices. At the little brich house on Main St, next to Montjoy's store.

A new member of the Gopher Poison family has this year sprang into existence—Liquid Gophercide—for a good many years Gophercide was put up only in powder form but quite a demand has been created for a liquid because it is so much handier, taking only a few minutes to prepare.

Liquid Gophercide has all the reliable killing qualities of its parent the powder and sells at the same price—\$1.00 for enough to poison one gallon of grain, and we have it in stock as well as the powder. We also have Kil-Em-Quick, known to all farmers and needs no introduction.

Eveready also well known as a sure getter and Strychnine the old reliable.

The Chauvin Pharmacy

MENS BOOTS

MENS ELK BLUCHER WORK BOOT; of solid leather and best materials throughout, bellows tongue, outside counter; standard screwed and sewn soles. Black or Brown, per pair \$5.75

HEAVY BLACK GRAIN LEATHER BLUCHER BOOT; solid leather soles and counter, plain toe. A comfortable durable work boot, per pair \$5.00

MENS GREY MULESKIN BLUCHER BOOT has bellows tongue and strap toe tip soles sewn and metal stayed, per pr. \$4.50

MENS BROWN CANVAS BOOTS, with leather toe cap and backstrap, sewn leather soles,, light and cool for summer wear \$3.50

C. G. FORRYAN

CHAUVIN ALBERTA

J. R. LOVE, M.L.A. SPEAKS AT LENGTH IN BUDGET DEBATE

(Continued from front page)

ving Certificates, the redemption of debenture debt, the repayment of temporary loans, the investment in Alberta Debentures and the amounts transferred to Telephone Depreciation and Renewal Reserve. It is interesting to note that in each year, the present government reduced the total expenditures by about \$5,000,000.

The government has also greatly reduced the surplus of borrowings over redemptions in the same years. The following figures show the total borrowings less the redemption of debentures, loans and saving certificates, in each of the following years:

1921—\$18,580,320.67.

1922—\$9,919,264.59.

1923—\$6,000,000.00 (estimate)

Here again, according to this year's estimates, the government has reduced the surplus borrowings of the province in 1921, by over twelve and a half millions of dollars. So much has the Province of Alberta borrowed in the past few years that today we are paying over three million dollars as interest on borrowed capital. Much as we would like to have more public works, railways and telephones, we must remember that about 25 percent of the total income expenditure of the province goes to pay the interest

on borrowed capital. Until the province is in a more prosperous condition and people can pay more taxes we are not justified in increasing the public debt of this province.

The Question of Natural Resources.

Before referring to the question of taxation, I would like to briefly deal with the question of our natural resources. There is no need to go into the history of this question. The story of this injustice to the people of Western Canada is familiar to every member of the legislature. There is no need to go into the importance and value of our natural resources. What we have already discovered, and what we have already seen, justifies the hope of a wonderful future for the province of Alberta.

But there is one important factor in regard to this question. And that is the question of the Dominion Subsidy. It was expected that when this province was created, that the Dominion subsidy would practically finance all the provincial needs of the province. This was true to some extent, for even up to the year 1900, the Dominion grant furnished over 50 percent of our provincial revenue.

However the changes that have taken place since that time are such that today, the Dominion subsidy only furnishes about one eighth or 12 and one half per cent of our income revenue.

In compensation for having been denied the natural revenue from our natural resources, we find that up until last year, we had received in total grants from the Dominion government twenty-two and a quarter million dollars. The significant fact was however that the Eastern Provinces who have practically always had the use and revenue from their natural resources, have received far more than we who have been denied them. The total grants received by the various Eastern Provinces up until last year were as follows:—

Nova Scotia—\$26,274,056.

Quebec—\$66,568,085.

New Brunswick—\$27,098,933.

Ontario—\$81,394,702.

I merely quote these figures to show that there is no reason why after we receive our natural resources, we should not continue to receive a substantial subsidy from the Dominion Government. In 1921 the various provinces of Canada received the following grants from the Dominion government:—

Prince Edward Island —\$382,000.

Nova Scotia \$637,000.

New Brunswick—\$638,000.

Quebec—\$1,969,000.

Ontario—\$2,396,000.

Manitoba—\$1,471,000.

Saskatchewan—\$1,753,075.

ALBERTA—\$1,621,075.

British Columbia—\$623,135.

A great proportion of these grants are given as compensation to the various provinces for having been denied the right to impose interprovincial customs tariffs. So even if we receive our natural resources tomorrow we should continue to receive, or expect to receive, the grant given by the Dominion government for support of the provincial legislature and government. We should continue to receive a subsidy in lieu of the customs duty, which at the present time is given at the rate of eighty cents per capita. And we should continue to receive interest at the rate of five per cent on a debt allowance of about eight million dollars. In other words, if we should take our natural resources without asking for any continuation of the subsidy in lieu of crown lands, we should still receive several hundred thousand dollars annually from the Dominion government.

In the Commonwealth of Australia where every state owns and controls its own natural resources, the various state governments receive from the Commonwealth Government, a subsidy amounting to six dollars per capita. This is largely given in lieu of the customs tariff. In Alberta we receive only eighty cents per capita. In Canada there is collected per capita from the customs tariff about 18 dollars. In Australia the customs tariff produces only about two dollars and fifty cents per capita. Thus here is one of the great reasons why the cost of living is said to be cheaper in Australia than it is in Canada, and why immigration is flowing to Australia, rather than to Canada. However, the tariff is outside the jurisdiction of this legislature, but as far as our natural resources are concerned, I believe we should make a determined effort to obtain these just as soon as possible.

Taxation Problems.

Coming to the question of taxation. The hon. member for Calgary (Mr. Davidson) advocated for a complete investigation and revision of our present tax system. In this respect I heartily agree there is need for great improvement in the present system. It is essential that we have a well balanced system of taxation that will insure a regular flow of revenue into the treasury from year to year. If we examine some of our direct taxes we find a tremendous falling off in revenue during the past two years.

For example I will give the revenue derived from certain taxes in the years 1920 and 1922.

Succession duties tax	
1920.....	\$270,180
1922	\$129,375

\$140,805

52 percent decrease.

Unearned Increment Tax:—

1920

1922

(Continued on page eight)

MORTGAGE SALE OF FARM PROPERTY

Near Ribstone, Alberta

PURSUANT to the directions of the Registrar and by virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by The Land Titles Act, under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale.

There will be offered for sale by public auction at Reynold's Livery Barn in the Village of Chauvin, in the Province of Alberta, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of MAY 1923, at the hour of 2.00 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely:—

The North East quarter of Section Sixteen (16) in Township (43) Range Two (2) West of the Fourth Meridian, containing One Hundred and Sixty-one (161) acres more or less, reserving thereout mines and minerals and subject to the reservations contained in the existing Certificate of Title for the said land and original grant from the Crown.

Terms of sale to be twenty per cent cash at time of the sale and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the vendor's solicitors.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid

and free from all encumbrances save taxes for the current year.

This land was formerly advertised for sale to take place on the 10th day of February 1923, at Chauvin, Alberta. FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS and conditions of sale apply to Griesbach O'Connor & Company, Solicitors, 10072 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.

DATED at Edmonton in the Province of Alberta, this 18th day of April A. D. 1923.

GRIESBACH, O'CONNOR &
COMPANY
Vendor's Solicitors,

Approved:

A. T. KINNAIRD, Dep. Registrar

CHAUVIN LODGE NO. 93



Meets every Wednesday

C. G. Forryan; N.G.

W. Cubitt; V.G.

C. J. Smith; Sec.

Visiting Brothers Welcome

LAURA SECORD LODGE NO. 60

Rebekah Order I.O.O.F.

Meets First and Third Tuesday
each month

Visiting members welcome

Miss S. Roberts, N.G.

Mr. W. Petrie, Secretary

Oliver Gang Plows

—We still have a few Oliver Gang Plows on hand—
Our Price on these Plows is Reasonable—and the
PLOW IS THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY

Drills of all kinds

—We can supply you at Short Notice with a Drill—
—either Single Disk, Double Disk, or Shoe—

Duckfoot Cultivators

—Our Duckfoot Cultivators are giving Universal—
—Satisfaction—Come in and look them over—

Auto Accessories

—Now don't forget that we are carrying the most—
COMPLETE STOCK OF AUTO ACCESSORIES
in town, and OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT

YOURS FOR SERVICE

J. A. CODE,

Chauvin

SAFETY Versus HIGH INTEREST

Many a man has lost his hard-earned savings because of the fatal lure of high interest. A safe general rule to remember is—the higher the interest, the greater the risk.

PUT YOUR SAVINGS INTO
A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

in the

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established over 100 years

There they will earn a reasonable
interest and be safe.

C. P. R. Lands

Farm Lands

Hudsons Bay Lands

FOR PRICES AND TERMS SEE

TOM H. SAUL, Chauvin
Notary Public

Insurance

Loans

Conveyancing

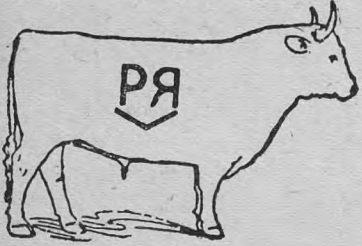
It is expected that between ten and twenty-five thousand head of Canadian cattle will be shipped to Great Britain during the coming spring.

The rural credit system in Manitoba is to be maintained and the government will take steps to make it self-supporting. Borrowers will be called upon to pay full cost of loans which means there will be increased interest

As every bride is beautiful, we have often wondered where all the homely married women come from.

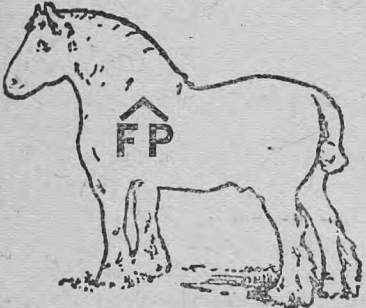
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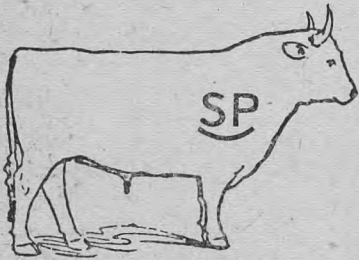
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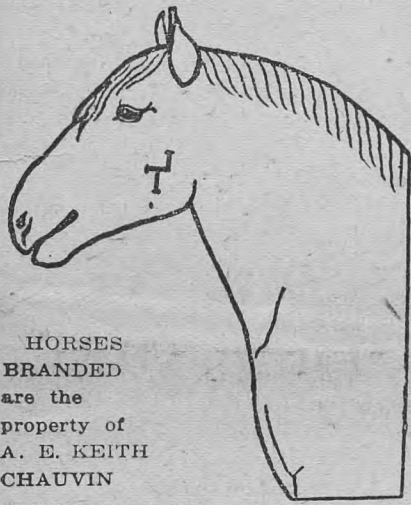


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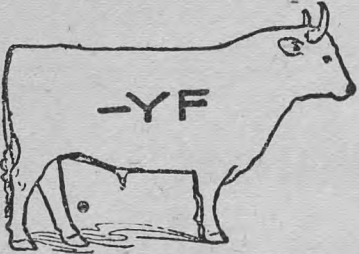


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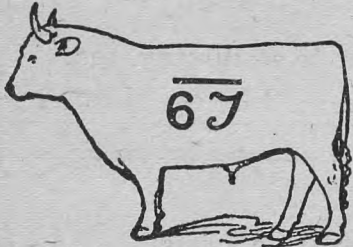
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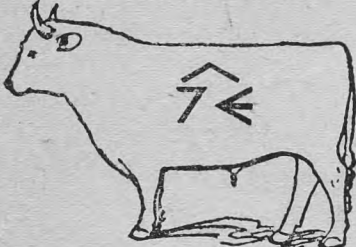
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16-44-1w4th, Chauvin, Alberta

THE MAPLE HOLLOW
MYSTERY

(Continued from page three)

did, fertile farm, with timber land in the back; orchards that needed only proper care to produce big crops; wide bush meadows with a stream that promised unfailing water for the stock.

"I believe it's our dream come true," Mary said impulsively. The agent laughed indulgently and waxed more eloquent as he led them from the car to the house. The little path from the gate to porch was mossy and damp, and the shade of the big maples was deliciously cool after the sunshine of the road. Flowering bushes ran riot along the fences and climbing ivy and honeysuckle struggled for possession of the quaint little porch. "The place

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" HAY (overnight) 2 feeds	1.00
" STALL25
" STALL (overnight) ..	.75
" OATS20
SINGLE OATS extra	.10
" HAY25
" STALL15

DANCE

TEAM HAY50
SINGLE HAY25
TEAM STALL35
SINGLE STALL20

TELEPHONE: BARN No. 9
Residence, No. 29

A. E. KEITH
Chauvin Alberta

has been vacant for some time, I believe," the agent remarked as he fitted the key in the lock. Owners died. I understand; and the heirs only recently listed it with me. I can't see what they are thinking of to sell it, unless to settle the estate. The price is simple ridiculous, when you consider all that ground and this neat, little house and outbuildings. It's a bargain that will just be snapped up by some lucky buyer." He turned the key forcibly in the rusty lock, and after a little struggle threw open the door.

"I expect we'll find a bit close in here, shut up so tightly," he remarked casually, as they went forward. The rank, musty air and dense darkness made Mary draw back at the threshold.

"Wait a minute, and we'll let in some fresh air and daylight for you," said the agent, and went to work. John helped him force up long, closed windows and throw open the wooden shutters. The breeze swept through and in a few minutes Mary was stepping briskly about the dusty rooms, her eyes bright and eager as a child's as she looked about and listened to the agent's song of praise of Maple Hollow.

John followed and looked and listened, too, but did some thinking on the side. The house was small and old-fashioned, and needed repairs and modernizing. It was well planned, however, and very cool and shady and pleasant under its maple canopy. The big trees bent over the little house like brooding spirits of coolness and peace.

But John, looked up into their high leafy tops and about the dim little house and the rank-growing, neglected yard that offered such lovely promise, when lovingly cared for, kept on thinking hard. The barns, much roomier than the house, were duly inspected. But when the tour was ended, instead of producing his check book to bind the bargain, John thanked the agent, promised to see him soon, and invited Mary to walk to the nearest village instead of riding back in the big car; and when car and agent were gone he faced Mary's puzzled smile with a laugh.

"I want to find out from the neighbors about here what's wrong with Maple Hollow," he explained.

"Wrong?" Mary echoed. "Why, I think it's delightful, or will be, when it's all done up and furnished nicely."

"Yes, the agent made a pretty picture out of it. But now let's take a walk and see if we hear the other side of the story. Better be safe than sorry and Mary agreed readily.

They stopped at the first farmhouse they found; bought a lunch of milk and gingerbread, and John put his question abruptly to the motherly farmer's wife.

"What's wrong with Maple Hollow?" she repeated, and the smile died upon her lips. "Why do you ask that? Were you looking at it as buyers?" she caught Mary's involuntary nod. "Don't you buy it. I don't know what's wrong, but there's some mystery about it. Nobody that ever lived there prospered. The man who built it fell from the barn mow and broke his neck, and his young wife died of shock. I'm not superstitious, but seems as if that double tragedy put a mysterious spell on the place—a spell of sickness and sorrow and loss." Mary shivered. She seemed to feel again the chill of the musty air that had driven her from the threshold when she would have entered. "Everybody that ever lived there had trouble. I wouldn't move into that house for the world," the women ended emphatically.

John thanked and paid her, and they went on into the nearby village. To Mary's surprise, John, who had been rather silent, inquired of a passing boy where the village doctor could be found. "You're not ill?" she asked, in alarm coming out of her own depressed mood. "That lunch—"

"Not a bit of it," John laughed. I'm not ill, nor going to be, if I can help it," and Mary reassured, dimpled and followed him into the doctor's office and presence.

"I've called," John came to the point

at once, "to get your diagnosis of the case of Maple Hollow." Then he explained to the elderly physician why he was interested in solving the mystery of Maple Hollow. "There must be some explanation. I have a theory—but tell me what you know about it," and he settled himself to listen.

"I'll tell you exactly what I've told everybody who tried to live there, and ran after me to keep them from dying there" replied the doctor promptly. "That is that anybody who will try to live in a house like that one in a damp hole at the foot of a drainage system but there by nature—a long slope down to it each way must expect to live a short life, but not a merry one. That house is no mystery. It's sure death to any occupant. It's asthmatic and rheumatic and malarial and tuberculin and—"

"That'll do, thank you," John interrupted gently. "Don't scare the little wife quite out of her notion of Maple Hollow farm as a home. But I had my suspicions from the first about those swamp maples, and that mossy yard and the musty, moldy inside of the house."

He turned to Mary smilingly. "Suppose we buy the farm, dear—but abandon the little old house in the hollow to its dampness and mystery; and build a new, up-to-date house on the top of the knoll, and call it Sunnyside. Eh, Mary?"

And Mary and the old doctor were both so pleased that they each caught a hand and shook it, until John agreed to sit down and discuss the details of the wonderful plan right then and there.

Telephone Statistics

There are nearly 40,000 miles of long distance circuit mileage in the province of Alberta, according to the annual report of the Telephone Department of the government, now in print. There are 968 places in the province having government phone connection and there are 217 places outside the province with which the Alberta system connects. Of these, 78 are in the States, 33 in British Columbia, and 106 in Saskatchewan. There is a total of 26,334 exchange subscribers' lines, and 20,617 rural subscribers lines in the province.

TRY FISHER'S CHAUVIN BREAD

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
OF FIRST MEETING WHERE
ASSIGNMENT MADE

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

In the estate of John A. Levitt authorized assignor, of the district of Killarney Lake in the Province of Alberta, occupation farmer.

Notice is hereby given that John A. Levitt of Killarney Lake, did on the 10th day of May 1923 make an authorized assignment to the undersigned.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above estate will be held at my office in Chauvin on the 28th day of May 1923, at 5.30 p.m.,

To entitle you to vote thereat proof of your claim must be lodged with me before the meeting is held.

Proxies to be used at the meeting must be lodged with me prior thereto. And further take notice that if you have any claim against the debtor for which you are entitled to rank, proof of such claim must be filed with me within thirty days from the late of this notice, for from and after the expiration of the time fixed by subsection 8 of section 37 of the said Act, I shall distribute the proceeds of the debtor's estate among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which I have then notice.

Dated at Chauvin, this 11th day of May 1923.

T. H. SAUL,
Authorized Trustee

A fortune without a man behind it is a misfortune.

Fresh Cream
And Milk

DELIVERED DAILY

O. Z. StPIERRE
Chauvin Alberta

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HAM & BACON

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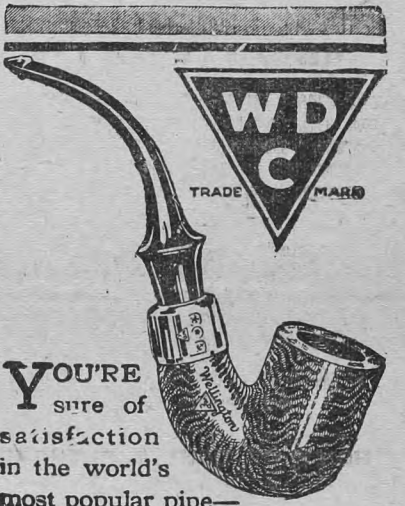
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Chauvin Alberta



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other things smokers want.

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Guaranteed Pure,

Fresh, Clean

and Cool

A. AUCLAIR

W. L. A. NOTES

The Westminster Ladies Auxiliary are holding a sale of Home Cooking and an Afternoon Tea on Saturday afternoon, May 26th in the basement of the Westminster church.

Donations of cakes, pies or other good things to eat will be very gratefully accepted.

Lady to new milkman: "Now Mr. Davis, I hope I can rely upon the purity of your milk. I had to give up Mr. Evans because his milk, I'm sure was two-thirds water."

Mr. Davis: "You can rely on this milk, m'm. It's been paralysed by the public anarchist."

Clothes make the man, but not the aesthetic dancer.

Second Annual
PERSONALLY
CONDUCTED TOUR
— TO THE —
PACIFIC COAST
THROUGH CANADIAN ROCKIES

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES OF SEEING WESTERN CANADA AND THE PACIFIC COAST UNDER MOST FAVORABLE CONDITIONS AND AT MINIMUM EXPENSE

SPECIAL TRAIN
LEAVES EDMONTON JULY 7TH VIA CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS, IONNECTING WITH SS. "PRINCE RUPEAT" FROM PHNICE RUPERT JULY 9TH.

Stops made at Watrous, Saskatoon, Wainwright, Edmintin, Jasper National Park, Mt. Robsin, Prince George, Ktwanga, Terrace, Prince Rupert, Vancouver.

If desired, Victoria may be made destination of ticket.

CHOICE OF ROUTES RETURNING

Apply Local Agent for further particulars or write—
J. MADILL, Dist. Pass. Agent, Edmonton

Canadian National
Railways

J. R. LOVE, M.L.A.
SPEAKS AT LENGTH
IN BUDGET DEBATE

(Continued from page six)

1922	\$73,232
52 percent decrease. Wild Land Tax:—	\$80,039
1920	\$826,830
1922	\$504,940
39 percent decrease. Educational Tax:—	\$321,890
1920	\$160,718
1922	\$149,575
7 percent decrease. Supplementary Revenue Tax:—	\$11,143
1920	\$1,468,644
1922	\$1,268,682
14 percent decrease.	\$199,962

How to deal with the problem of taxation and the raising of revenue is of supreme importance particularly at the present time. I believe the time has come when the province should revise its system of taxation and include in that revised system an income tax. In British Columbia, where they have had the income tax since 1897, it has proved to be the most successful tax from the standpoint of productiveness, and is now the largest individual item in the revenue of that province. The Royal Commission on taxation appointed in that province in its report of 1912, after an exhaustive survey of the evidence, stated that the income tax is generally regarde das the fairest of all taxes. At the present time, the burden of direct taxation in Albera falls largely on the owners of land and property. The landowner may not only be deriving no revenue from his land or property but may be operating at a considerable financial loss. Although it is claimed by many that the top six inches of the earth produces most of the wealth of the country, still it is a fact that many citizens who possess neither land or property, earn substantial incomes, and in many cases escape their fair share of the burden of taxation.

The income tax is the fairest means of correcting this injustice. The income tax was first introduced in Gt. Britain as a war-time tax in 1799. In 1842 Robert Peel introduced it as a regular peace time tax and today it is one of the most important factors in the British system of taxation.

In the progressive and democratic countries, such as New Zealand and Australia there is a growing tendency to shift the burden of taxation from the consumers to those who are best able to pay. That is from the customs tariff, which increases the cost of living, to the income tax. In 1921, 37 percent of New Zealand's revenue was raised by the income tax. In Australia we find the income tax in existence in every state of the Commonwealth.

The great value of an income tax to a young province such as Alberta is that in times of emergency and hard times, the revenue income can

be more easily regulated by a slight adjustment of the income tax rates, so that the burden will fall on those best able to bear it.

I have not the figures for last year but for the year 1921 the Dominion government raised by the income tax \$1,400,000 in the Province of Alberta. That is, the Dominion government took out of the province of Alberta by means of the income tax very nearly as much as it gave back to the province by way of a subsidy.

There is every reason to believe that the revenue derived from this tax will increase as the machinery for collecting it is made more perfect, and as the people become more familiar with its merits. In British Columbia there is raised by the income tax about four million dollars, half of which goes to the province and half of which goes to the Dominion government.

It woud certainly be false economy to advocate the setting up of a separate provincial machine to collect a provincial income tax, but I do advocate a careful investigation into the possibility of creating a joint provincial and federal income tax collecting machine, the cost of administration to be shared equally and the revenue derived from the income tax to be divided equally, between the dominion and the provincial governments.

The Problem of Today.

However, after all has been said on the theory of taxation, and on the ideal system of taxation, we must come back again to hard cold facts and get down to actual conditions and circumstances as they exist in this province today. The state's ability to collect revenue depends after all on the taxpayers' ability to pay. The state's standing financially is largely determined by the financial standing of the average taxpayer. A wise citizen will make provision for the day of adversity and hard-times. A wise government should make provision during the years of prosperity for the years of adversity. The citizen who has no reserve fund when hard-times come will be forced to go without the necessities of life or borrow money with which to buy them. Is it not therefore reasonable and logical to expect that a government who has no reserve fund to meet the contingences of a period of hard-times should find itself unable to make its income cover its necessary expenditures? Maintaining law and order, caring for the health of the people, educating the children and carrying on the many recognized duties of a government, are as vital to the life and welfare of the states as food, clothing, recreation and shelter, are to the life of the individual.

Criticisms and Conclusion

Before closing I wish to refer briefly to the only two criticisms that have been made in regard to the policy of the government.

First—that the government has cut too much, and secondly, that the government has not cut enough. In the first place there are those people who have criticized nearly every reduction the government has made. There is only one answer in reply to this criticism and that is, that the present government is doing what it was elected to do. It is facing the situation with all the cards on the table and is making every possible reduction even though such reductions may not meet with the approval from many quarters.

The other criticism is that the government is not cutting enough. The fact that the province is facing an estimated deficit this year of about a million dollars is causing many people to feel that the government has failed to do its duty. Many members opposite are asking for a special committee to show the government how to live within its income. Such people must remember that although the provincial government is the biggest business in the province of Alberta, it is different from any other business or corporation. A large private corporation is in business to make money. It keeps a large reserve fund with which to meet the contingences of an emergency. I doubt if there is one large corporation in Canada that has not had to call on its reserves during the past two or three years. In fact many corporations during these years of reconstruction have used up their reserve funds, have exhausted their credits and have in some cases gone bankrupt.

The Provincial Government of Alberta is in business to provide the people of this province with certain services for which the people are supposed to pay. It is not in business to make money and has no reserve fund to meet the contingences of a period of hard times. Most public services are permanent and vary little from year to year. They cannot be curtailed like the output of a big business. While public expenditures should be more or less regular from year to year, public revenue fluctuates with the prosperity of the country. Thus during hard times, when a government has no reserve fund, there remains only three alternatives, namely,

- (a) Increased taxation, which the people cannot bear at the present time.
- (b) Curtailment of expenditures, which may be injurious to the best interests of the people.
- (c) A deficit, which is unavoidable at certain unusual times in the operation of governments as well as private corporations.

The wheels of progress may speed too fast but they never turn backward—not until the nation is on the road to decay. If the past administration had an annual deficit of well over half a million dollars during the banner years of prosperity in 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918 then how unreasonable it is to ask for the impossible in 1923.

What future may bring none can tell, but if we all work together, in the interests of our province, seeking our natural resources, seeking our natural markets, we may in the very near future make Alberta safe for a natural flow of immigration, the only true sign of progress and prosperity.

PICNICS CATERED TO

We are stocked and equipped to supply refreshment booths and lunch booths with all necessary requirements, such as paper dishes, plates, spoons, soft drinks, confectionery fruit and E.C.D. Ice Cream. All left over goods taken care of. Give us your requirements. We will do the rest. Service, Quality Price at SAKER'S.

DEDICATION
OF CHURCH BELL

Thursday May 24th will be a red letter day in the history of the Sacred Heart Church Chauvin. This day being the occasion of the dedication of the new bell. High Mass will be celebrated at 10.30 a.m., with a sermon by R. P. Le Page. Archbishop O'Leary will also address the congregation in French and English.

Immediately following mass the dedication ceremony will be celebrated. Visiting dignitaries of the church expected to be present include Archbishop O'Leary, R.P.s MacGuigan, Cochet, Lemaire and others. A banquet will be served at 1.00 p.m., at which the above named together with the godfathers and godmothers of the bell will be the guests of honor.

"Papa, what is a pedestrian?" "An individual, my son, who is always to be found in front of swiftly-moving automobiles."

THE GLADIOLUS

Garden varieties of the Gladiodius many species introduced from Europe and Africa.

The Gladiolus recommends itself for the small garden owing to the fact that, although it is one of the most handsome flowers we have, it is comparatively cheap. Many of the best varieties cost only a few cents each. They are easy to grow and perfectly hardy in this climate. They are particularly valuable for cutting purposes as they keep a long time when placed in water.

Gladioli are not very particular as regards soil, but prefer a fairly light warm soil, well drained; cold clays are objectionable. The soil should be deeply tilled, but no fresh manure should be used. For hand cultivation, plant in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart and the corms placed six to eight inches apart in the rows. Cover the bulbs with three or four inches of soil.

The corms should be dug and stalks removed before the first severe frost. They may be stored in a cellar with potatoes as they require about the same winter conditions as that vegetable.

The following are all desirable kinds for this district, but there are many others. The number of days intervening between planting and flowering are only approximate as much depends on soil and season. By choosing varieties, each of a different flowering period, the season can be greatly extended.

America—a delicate pink, standard variety 100 days. Mrs. Frank Pendleton—light pink with crimson blotch, 90 days. Mrs. Frank King—brilliant flame pink, 84 days. Panama—rosy pink, 103 days. Prince of Wales—salmon, 90 days. Flora—Clear sulphur yellow, 87 days. La Marchal Foch—pale pink, 68 days. Evelyn Kirkland—pink.

We are surrounded with things difficult to understand, and the way most people take is not to look at them, lest they should find out they have to understand them.

When a man has occasion to employ a first-class lawyer you can't convince him that talk is cheap.

Lloydminsters
Bull Show & Sale.
EXHIBITION GROUNDS LLOYDMINSTER

June 1st 1923

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